PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

05-264841

(43) Date of publication of application: 15.10.1993

(51)Int.CI.

G02B 6/24

6/08 GO2B

G02B 6/40

(21)Application number: 04-064945

(22)Date of filing:

23.03.1992

(71)Applicant:

NGK INSULATORS LTD

(72)Inventor:

MAEKAWA KOUICHIROU

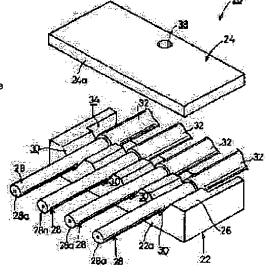
OTA TAKASHI

FUKUYAMA NOBUTSUGU

(54) OPTICAL FIBER ARRAY AND ITS ASSEMBLY METHOD

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To array and hold plural optical fibers and to easily and surely connect various optical elements to the respective optical fibers. CONSTITUTION: This optical fiber array has a substrate 22, a retaining member 24 and the plural optical fibers 28. Plural V-grooves 30 for arraying and housing the respective optical fibers 28 are provided on this substrate 22. The substrate 22, the optical fibers 28 and the retaining member 24 are integrally fixed via adhesives and the front ends of the optical fibers 28 project by a prescribed length from the end faces of the substrate 22 and the retaining member 24 to the outside. The end faces 28a at the front ends of these fibers are subjected to a polishing treatment.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

04.08.1997

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

3204718

[Date of registration]

29.06.2001

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

【物件名】

甲第2号証

識別配号

FI .

甲第2号証

技術表示箇所

(19)日本国特許庁(JP)

(51) Int.Cl.⁵

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

庁内整理番号

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平5-264841

(43)公開日 平成5年(1993)10月15日

G02B 6	24		7139—2K 7139—2K						
6,	′08								
6.	40	7139-		G 0 2 B					
٠,					0/01	未請求			
		7139-			6/ 24				
					審査請求		請求項の数4(全 5 頁		
(21)出願番号	特顯平4-	特顯平4—64945		(71)出顧人	000004064				
					R本語:	子株式会	+		
(00) · (. ### ##	Web a bro	(1000) a E007					_	SACOD ALCOD	
(22)出版日	平成 4年	(1992) 3 月23日					前他区:	須田町2番56号	
			. 1	(72)発明者	前川 制	件一朗			
			1		爱知谓-	_食市駅徒	₩2 T	目5番1の303	
			i	(COO) District the			,		
•				(72)発明者		_			
					爱知県	学日井市?	邹可字'	宫町71番地14	
				(72)発明者	類山山				
						~~			
								B. I. O T D (FAS)	
					爱知県名	8古屋市2	天白区	表山3丁目150番	
				(74)代理人				• • • •	

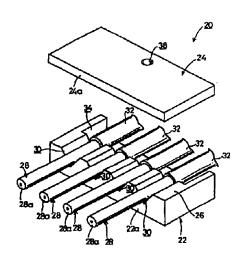
(54)【発明の名称】 光ファイパアレイおよびその組み立て方法

(57)【要約】

[目的] 複数の光ファイバを整列して保持することができるとともに、各光ファイバに種々の光学素子を容易かっ確実に接続することを可能にする。

【構成】基板22と、押さえ部材24と、複数の光ファイバ28とを備え、この基板22には、各光ファイバ28を整列して収容するための複数のV溝30が設けられる。基板22と光ファイバ28と押さえ部材24とが接着剤を介して一体的に固着されるとともに、この光ファイバ28の先端部は、基板22および押さえ部材24の端面から外部に所定の長さだけ突出し、かつその先端部端面28aに研磨処理が施されている。

FIG.1



(2)

特開平5-264841

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】基板に形成された複数のV溝にそれぞれ光ファイバを繋列して収容し、前記光ファイバを押さえ部材で保持した状態で、前記基板と前記光ファイバと前記押さえ部材とが一体的に固着された光ファイバアレイであって。

前配光ファイバの先端部が、前配基板および前配押さえ 部材の端面から所定の長さだけ外部に突出するととも に、

その先端部端面に研磨処理が施されていることを特徴と 10 する光ファイバアレイ。

【請求項2】光ファイバの先端部を所定の長さだけ外部 に突出させて基板のV溝に整列して収容し、前記光ファ イバを押さえ部材で保持した状態で、前記基板と前記光 ファイバと前記押さえ部材とを一体的に固着する過程

前記光ファイバの外部に突出する先端部を補助部材で保持した状態で、当該光ファイバの先端部端面に研磨処理 を施す過程と、

前記研磨処理終了後に前記補助部材を前記光ファイバの 20 先端部から取り外す過程と、

を有することを特徴とする光ファイパアレイの組み立て 方法。

【請求項3】請求項2記載の組み立て方法において、前 記補助部材は、前記基板のV溝に対応するV溝が形成さ れた補助基板と、

補助押さえ部材とを備え、

前配光ファイバの外部に突出する先端部を、前配補助基板に形成されたV溝と前配補助押さえ部材とで保持した状態で、前記補助基板と前記光ファイバの先端部と前記 30補助押さえ部材とを一体的に固着することを特徴とする光ファイバアレイの組み立て方法。

【請求項4】請求項3記載の組み立て方法において、前 記基板と前記光ファイバと前記押さえ部材とが第1接着 剤で一体的に固着されるとともに、前記補助基板と前記 光ファイバの先端部と前記補助押さえ部材とが第2接着 剤で一体的に固着され。

前配研磨後に前記補助基板と前記補助押さえ部材とを、 前記第1接着剤を溶解することなく前記第2接着剤のみ を溶解可能な溶剤中に浸漬させて前記光ファイバの先端 40 部から取り外すことを特徴とする光ファイバアレイの組 み立て方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、複数の光ファイバを整列して固定するための光ファイバアレイおよびその組み立て方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】例えば、光ファイベ通信システムにおいて、複数の光ファイバを所定の開隔ずつ離開して配列さ 50

せた光ファイバアレイが使用されている。この光ファイバアレイは、一般的に図3に示すように、基板2と押さえ部材4とを傭えており、この基板2の一平面部2aに所定間隔ずつ離間して複数のV溝6が形成されている。そして、基板2のV溝6に光ファイバ8が配設された後、押さえ部材4がこの光ファイバ8の外周端部に当接した状態で、樹脂系接着類等を介して前記基板2と光ファイバ8と押さえ部材4とが一体的に固着されている。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところで、上記の従来 技術では、光ファイバ8の先端面8aが、基板2および 押さえ部村4の端面2b、4aと同一平面上に配設され ている。このため、光ファイバ8を導放路や受光素子お よび発光素子等の他の光学素子に接続する際、この光フ ァイバ8の先端面8aを確認することが困難となり、前 記先端面8aと前配他の光学素子とを確実に接続するこ とができないという問題がある。

【0004】しかも、光ファイバ8の光路上に、例えば 半導体光素子を配設する際、その配置スペース等の問題 から基板2および押さえ部材4をこの半導体光素子に近 接させることが困難となり、前記半導体光素子とこの光 ファイバ8とを効果的に配置させることができなくなる おそれがある。また、光ファイバ8に接続される光学素 子の周辺に気密性が必要な際、この光学素子と基板2お よび押さえ部材4の一部とが真空内に収容されてしま い、この基板2と光ファイバ8と押さえ部材4とを固着 している接着剤からガスが発生するという問題がある。

【0005】本発明は、この種の問題を解決するものであり、複数の光ファイバを整列して保持することができるとともに、各光ファイバに種々の光学素子を容易かつ確実に接続することが可能な光ファイバアレイおよびその組み立て方法を提供することを目的とする。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】前記の目的を達成するために、本発明は、基板に形成された複数のV構にそれぞれ光ファイバを整列して収容し、前記光ファイバを押さえ部材で保持した状態で、前記基板と前記光ファイバと前記押さえ部材とが一体的に固着された光ファイバアレイであって、前記光ファイバの先端部が、前記基板および前記押さえ部材の場面から所定の長さだけ外部に突出するとともに、その先端部端面に研磨処理が施されていることを特徴とする。

【0007】さらに、本発明は、光ファイバの先端部を 所定の長さだけ外部に突出させて基板のV構に整列して 収容し、前記光ファイバを押さえ部材で保持した状態 で、前記基板と前記光ファイバと前記押さえ部材とを一 体的に固着する過程と、前記光ファイバの外部に突出す る先端部を補助部材で保持した状態で、当該光ファイバ の先端部婚面に研磨処理を施す過程と、前記研磨処理終 丁後に前記補助部材を前配光ファイバの先端部から取り

(3)

特開平5-264841

外す過程と、を有することを特徴とする。 【0008】

【作用】上記の本発明に係る光ファイバアレイでは、光ファイバの先端部が、この光ファイバアレイを整列して保持する基板および押さえ部材の端面から所定の長さだけ外部に突出している。このため、各光ファイバの先端部端面に他の光学素子を接続する際に、この光ファイバの先端部を容易に確認することができ、前記接続作業が確実かつ迅速に遂行される。

【0009】さらに、本発明に係る光ファイバアレイの 10 組み立て方法では、基板と押さえ部材とで一体的に固着された光ファイバの外部に突出する先端部が、補助部材で保持された状態で、この光ファイバの先端部端面に研磨処理が施される。このため、研磨作業時に光ファイバの先端部が折れることを確実に防止でき、その先端部端面を有効に研磨することが可能になる。次いで、補助部材が光ファイバの先端部から取り外され、これにより光ファイバの先端部が基板および押さえ部材の端面から所定の長さだけ外部に突出するとともに、その先端部端面が研磨処理された光ファイバアレイが得られる。 20

[0010]

【実施例】本発明に係る光ファイバアレイおよびその組 み立て方法について実施例を挙げ、添付の図面を参照し ながら以下詳細に説明する。

【0011】図1および図2において、参照符号20は、本実施例に係る光ファイパアレイを示す。この光ファイパアレイ20は、基板22と、押さえ部材24と、複数の光ファイパ28とを備える。基板22は、略平板状を有しており、その一平面部26に前記光ファイバ28を整列して収容するための複数のV溝30が互いに平行に設けられるとともに、このV溝30の端部に連通して前記光ファイバ28の樹脂製被覆部分32を挿入するための凹部34が形成される(図1参照)。

【0012】押さえ部材24は、平板状を有しており、 基板22の凹部34およびV溝30に連通する接着剤注 入口38が設けられている。

【0013】光ファイバ28は、樹脂製被覆部分32を 除去されて外部に露呈しており、その研磨処理後の先端 部端面28aが、基板22のV清30に収容された状態 で、前記基板22の端面22aおよび押さえ部材24の 40 端面24aよりも所定の長さ、例えば3mm程度だけ外 部に突出するよう構成されている。

【0014】本実施例に係る組み立て方法では、図2に示すように、補助部材として補助基板40と補助押さえ部材42とが使用される。この補助基板40は、基板22のV凍30に対応する複数のV凍44が設けられるとともに、補助押さえ部材42は、押さえ部材24に対応して平板状を有している。

【0015】 次に、このように構成される光ファイバアレイ20を組み立てる作業について説明する。

【0016】まず、光ファイバ28を覆っている樹脂製被覆部分32が所定の長さだけ除去された後、この外部に露呈する光ファイバ28が基板22のV溝30に対応して配設される。このため、光ファイバ28の外周面がV溝30を構成する両傾斜壁面に係合するとともに、その先端部が所定の長さだけ基板22の端面22aから外部に突出する(図1参照)。一方、樹脂製被覆部分32がV溝30に連通する凹部34に対応して配設される。【0017】そして、押さえ部材24が光ファイバ28

【0017】そして、押さえ部材24が光ファイバ28の上方から配設された状態で、この押さえ部材24の接着剤注入口38から第1接着剤が充填されると、この第1接着剤は、基板22、光ファイバ28および押さえ基板24を一体的に固着するとともに、樹脂製被覆部分32を凹部34内に固定する。この第1接着剤として、例えばエポテック353NDが使用される。

【0018】次いで、光ファイバ28の先端部が補助基板40のV構44に配列され、この光ファイバ28の上方に補助押さえ部材42が配置されてこの補助基板40と光ファイバ28の先端部と補助押さえ部材42とが、第2接着剤を介して一体的に固着される。この第2接着剤として、紫外線接着剤等、例えばオプトダインUVー3000等が使用される。

【0019】この状態で、光ファイバ28の先端部端面28aの平滑化処理が行われる。この研磨作業後、補助基板40および補助押さえ部材42を一体的に固着した光ファイバアレイ20が、第1接着剤を溶解することなく第2接着剤のみを溶解可能な溶剤中に浸漬される。具体的には、第1接着剤がエポテック353NDであり、第2接着剤がオプトダインUV-3000であり、この第2接着剤のみを有効に溶解すべく溶剤としてアセトン等が使用される。従って、少なくとも補助基板40および補助押さえ部材42が溶剤中に浸漬されることにより、第2接着剤のみが溶解してこの補助基板40および補助押さえ部材42が光ファイバ28の先端部から取り外される。

【0020】これにより、基板22および押さえ部村24の端面から所定の長さだけ外部に突出するとともに、その先端部端面28aに研磨処理が施された複数の光ファイバ28を備えた光ファイバアレイ20が得られることになる。

【0021】この場合、本実施例では、先端部端面28 aに研磨処理が施された光ファイバ28の先端部が、基板22および押さえ部材24の端面22a、24aから外部に所定の長さだけ突出している。このため、光ファイバ28を導波路や受光素子および発光素子等の他の光学素子に接続する際、この光ファイバ28の先端部端面28aを容易に確認することができ、前記光ファイバ28と他の光学素子とを確実に接続することが可能になるという効果が得られる。

【0022】しかも、光ファイバ28の光軸上に、例え

5

ば半導体光素子を配設する際、この光ファイバ28の先端部が外部に突出するため、基板22および押さえ部材24を前記半導体光素子から離間させることができる。これにより、配置スペースを有効に確保した状態で、光ファイバ28の先端部端面28aに近接して半導体光素子を配設することが可能になる。さらに、気密性が要求される光学素子に光ファイバ28を接続する際にも、基板22および押さえ部材24の端面22a、24aから外部に突出する光ファイバ28の先端部とこの光学素子とを真空内に収容すれば、この真空内にガス等が発生することを確実に防止することができるという利点がある。

【0023】さらにまた、本実施例に係る組み立て方法では、光ファイバ28の先端部を一旦補助基板40と補助押さえ部材42とで一体的に固着した状態で、この光ファイバ28の先端部端面28aに研磨処理が施されている。このため、各光ファイバアレイ28の先端部端面28aを平滑かつ高精度に研磨することができるとともに、研磨作業時にこの光ファイバ28の先端部が折れる等の不具合を回避し得るという利点がある。その際、補助基板40および補助押さえ部材42を、第2接着剤を介して基板22の端面22aおよび押さえ部材24の端面24aに固着しておけば、研磨時における光ファイバ28の折れ等をより確実に防止することが可能になる。

【0024】これにより、光ファイバ28の先端部が所定の長さだけ外部に突出した所望の光ファイバアレイ20を、容易かつ高精度に組み立てることができるという効果が得られる。

【0025】なお、本実施例では、第1接着剤としてエポテック353NDを使用するとともに、第2接着剤といてオプトダインUV-3000を使用したが、これに限定されるものではなく、所定の溶剤でこの第2接着剤のみを有効に溶解することができればよく、この要件を満たすものであれば種々の接着剤と溶剤とを選択して使用することができる。 また、第1接着剤と第2接着剤として同一の接着剤を使用し、先端部端面28aの研磨処理後に補助基板40と補助押さえ部材42とを溶剤中に浸漬させてこの第2接着剤のみを溶解させ、補助基板40と補助押さえ部材42とを光ファイバ28の先端部から取り外すことも可能である。 40

【0026】さらにまた、補助部材として補助基板40

と補助押さえ部材42とを使用したが、これに限定されるものではなく、研磨時に光ファイバ28の先端部を確実に保持可能であればその形状や構成等を種々選択することができる。

[0027]

【発明の効果】本発明に係る光ファイパアレイによれば、光ファイパの先端部が、この光ファイパを整列して保持する基板および押さえ部材の端面から所定の長さだけ外部に突出しているため、各光ファイパの先端部端面に他の光学案子を接続する際に、この光ファイパの先端部を容易に確認することができ、前記接続作業が確実かつ迅速に遂行される。

【0028】さらに、本発明に係る光ファイバアレイの 組み立て方法では、基板と押さえ部材とで一体的に固着 された光ファイバの外部に突出する先端部が、補助基板 と補助押さえ部材とで一体的に固着された後、この光フ ァイバの先端部端面が研磨される。このため、研磨作業 時における光ファイバの先端部の折れ等を確実に阻止す ることができるとともに、その先端部端面を平滑かつ高 精度に研磨することが可能になる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施例に係る光ファイバアレイの分解 斜根説明図である。

【図2】本発明の実施例に係る光ファイバアレイの組み 立て方法の説明図である。

【図3】従来技術に係る光ファイバアレイの斜視説明図である。

【符号の説明】

20…光ファイバアレイ

10 22…基板

2 2 a …端面

24…押さえ部材

24 a…端面

2 6 …一半面部

28…光ファイバ

28 a …先端部端面

30…V溝 34…凹部

O 4 LEIGH

40…補助基板

40 42…補助押さえ部材

4.4…V港

(5)

特開平5-264841

【図1】

FIG.1

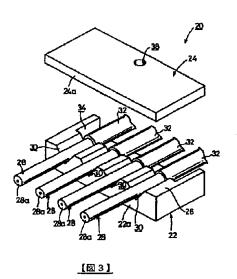
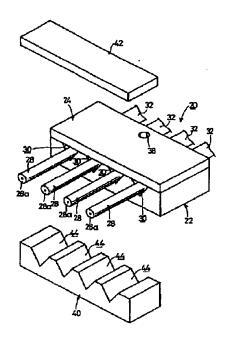
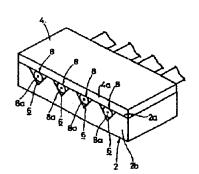


FIG.3



FIG.2





JAPANESE [JP,05-264841,A]
CLAIMS <u>DETAILED DESCRIPTION TECHNICAL FIELD PRIOR ART EFFECT OF THE INVENTION TECHNICAL PROBLEM MEANS OPERATION EXAMPLE DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS DRAWINGS</u>
[Translation done]

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

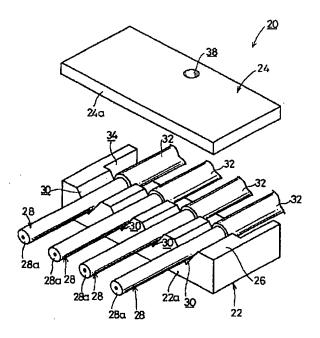
[Claim 1] Where it held the optical fiber in two or more V grooves formed in the substrate in line, respectively and said optical fiber is held by the presser-foot member Said substrate, said optical fiber, and said presser-foot member are the optical fiber array which fixed in one, and while only predetermined die length projects outside from the end face of said substrate and said presser-foot member, the point of said optical fiber The optical fiber array characterized by performing polish processing to the point end face.

[Claim 2] Where only predetermined die length made it project outside, and held the point of an optical fiber in the V groove of a substrate in line and said optical fiber is held by the presser-foot member The process which fixes said substrate, said optical fiber, and said presser-foot member in one, and the point which projects in the exterior of said optical fiber in the condition of having held by the auxiliary member An approach to assemble the optical fiber array characterized by having the process in which polish processing is performed to the point end face of the optical fiber concerned, and the process in which said auxiliary member is removed from the point of said optical fiber after said polish processing termination.

[Claim 3] In the approach according to claim 2 of assembling said auxiliary member Where the point which is equipped with the auxiliary substrate with which the V groove corresponding to the V groove of said substrate was formed, and an auxiliary presser-foot member, and projects in the exterior of said optical fiber is held by the V groove formed in said auxiliary substrate, and said auxiliary presser-foot member An approach to assemble the optical fiber array characterized by fixing said auxiliary substrate and point of said optical fiber, and said auxiliary presser-foot member in one.

[Claim 4] In the approach according to claim 3 of assembling, while said substrate, said optical fiber, and said presser-foot member fix in one with the 1st adhesives Said auxiliary substrate and point of said optical fiber, and said auxiliary presser-foot member fix in one with the 2nd adhesives. An approach to assemble the optical fiber array characterized by making said auxiliary substrate and said auxiliary presser-foot member immersed into the solvent which can dissolve only said 2nd adhesives, and removing them from the point of said optical fiber after said polish, without dissolving said 1st adhesives.

FIG.1



Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the optical fiber array for fixing two or more optical fibers in line, and its approach of assembling. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] For example, in the optic fiber communication system, the optical fiber array which predetermined estranged [array] two or more optical fibers spacing every, and made them arrange is used. As generally shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, this optical fiber array is equipped with the substrate 2 and the presser-foot member 4, and estranges predetermined spacing every to 1 flat-surface section 2a of this substrate 2, and two or more V grooves 6 are formed. And after an optical fiber 8 is arranged in V groove 6 of a substrate 2, and the presser-foot member 4 has contacted the periphery edge of this optical fiber 8, said substrate 2, optical fiber 8, and presser-foot member 4 have fixed in one through resin system adhesives etc.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, with the above-mentioned conventional technique, apical surface 8a of an optical fiber 8 is arranged on end-face 2b of a substrate 2 and the presser-foot member 4, and the same flat surface as 4a. For this reason, in case an optical fiber 8 is connected to other optical elements, such as waveguide, and a photo detector, a light emitting device, it becomes difficult to check apical surface 8a of this optical fiber 8, and there is a problem that apical surface 8a, and said optical element besides the above are not certainly connectable.

[0004] And in case for example, a semi-conductor light corpuscle child is arranged on the optical path of an optical fiber 8, it becomes difficult from the problem of that arrangement tooth space etc. to make a substrate 2 and the presser-foot member 4 approach this semi-conductor light corpuscle child, and there is a possibility that it may become impossible to arrange effectively said semi-conductor light corpuscle child and this optical fiber 8. Moreover, when airtightness is required, a part of this optical element, substrate 2, and presser-foot member 4 will be held around the optical element connected to an optical fiber 8 in a vacuum, and there is a problem that gas occurs from the adhesives which have fixed this substrate 2, optical fiber 8, and presser-foot member 4.

[0005] This invention solves this kind of problem, and it aims at offering the optical fiber array which can connect various optical elements to each optical fiber easily and certainly, and its approach of assembling while it can hold two or more optical fibers in line.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the aforementioned object, this invention is in the condition which held the optical fiber in two or more V grooves formed in the substrate in line, respectively, and held said optical fiber by the presser-foot member. Said substrate, said optical fiber, and said presser-foot member are the optical fiber array which fixed in one, and while only predetermined die length projects outside from the end face of said substrate and said presser-foot member, the point of said optical fiber It is characterized by performing polish processing to the point

end face.

[0007] Furthermore, this invention is in the condition which only predetermined die length made it project outside, held the point of an optical fiber in the V groove of a substrate in line, and held said optical fiber by the presser-foot member. The process which fixes said substrate, said optical fiber, and said presser-foot member in one, and the point which projects in the exterior of said optical fiber in the condition of having held by the auxiliary member It is characterized by having the process in which polish processing is performed to the point end face of the optical fiber concerned, and the process in which said auxiliary member is removed from the point of said optical fiber after said polish processing termination.

[0008]

[Function] In the optical fiber array concerning above-mentioned this invention, only predetermined die length projects outside from the end face of the substrate with which the point of an optical fiber holds this optical fiber array in line, and a presser-foot member. For this reason, in case other optical elements are connected to the point end face of each optical fiber, the point of this optical fiber can be checked easily and said connection is made certainly and promptly.

[0009] Furthermore, by the approach to assemble the optical fiber array concerning this invention, where the point which projects in the exterior of the optical fiber which fixed in one by the substrate and the presser-foot member is held by the auxiliary member, polish processing is performed to the point end face of this optical fiber. For this reason, it can prevent certainly that the point of an optical fiber breaks at the time of a polish activity, and it becomes possible to grind that point end face effectively. Subsequently, an auxiliary member is removed from the point of an optical fiber, and thereby, while only the die length predetermined in the point of an optical fiber from the end face of a substrate and a presser-foot member projects outside, the optical fiber array by which polish processing of the point end face was carried out is obtained.

[0010]

[Example] An example is given about the optical fiber array concerning this invention, and its approach of assembling, and it explains to a detail below, referring to an attached drawing.

[0011] In <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u>, a reference mark 20 shows the optical fiber array concerning this example. This optical fiber array 20 is equipped with a substrate 22, the presser-foot member 24, and two or more optical fibers 28. The substrate 22 has abbreviation plate-like, and while two or more V grooves 30 for holding said optical fiber 28 in that 1 flat-surface section 26 in line are mutually formed in parallel, the crevice 34 for it being open for free passage at the edge of this V groove 30, and inserting the coat part 32 made of resin of said optical fiber 28 is formed (refer to <u>drawing 1</u>).

[0012] The presser-foot member 24 has plate-like, and the adhesives inlet 38 which is open for free passage to the crevice 34 and V groove 30 of a substrate 22 is formed.

[0013] The optical fiber 28 was removed and has exposed the coat part 32 made of resin outside, and point end-face 28a after the polish processing is in the condition held in V groove 30 of a substrate 22, and it is constituted so that it may project outside predetermined about die length, for example, 3mm, rather than end-face 22a of said substrate 22, and end-face 24a of the presser-foot member 24.

[0014] By the approach of assembling concerning this example, as shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, the auxiliary substrate 40 and the auxiliary presser-foot member 42 are used as an auxiliary member. While two or more V grooves 44 to which this auxiliary substrate 40 corresponds to V groove 30 of a substrate 22 are formed, the auxiliary presser-foot member 42 has plate-like corresponding to the presser-foot member 24.

[0015] Next, the activity which assembles the optical fiber array 20 constituted in this way is explained. [0016] First, after only the die length predetermined in the coat part 32 made of resin which has covered the optical fiber 28 is removed, the optical fiber 28 exposed to this exterior is arranged corresponding to V groove 30 of a substrate 22. For this reason, while the peripheral face of an optical fiber 28 engages with both the dip wall surface that constitutes V groove 30, only the die length predetermined in that point projects outside from end-face 22a of a substrate 22 (refer to drawing 1). On the other hand, the coat part 32 made of resin is arranged corresponding to the crevice 34 which is open for free passage to

V groove 30.

[0017] And if it fills up with the 1st adhesives from the adhesives inlet 38 of this presser-foot member 24 where the presser-foot member 24 is arranged from the upper part of an optical fiber 28, these 1st adhesives fix the coat part 32 made of resin in a crevice 34 while fixing a substrate 22, an optical fiber 28, and the presser-foot substrate 24 in one. As these 1st adhesives, for example, EPO tech 353ND is used.

[0018] Subsequently, the point of an optical fiber 28 is arranged by V groove 44 of the auxiliary substrate 40, the auxiliary presser-foot member 42 is arranged above this optical fiber 28, and this auxiliary substrate 40, the point of an optical fiber 28, and the auxiliary presser-foot member 42 fix in one through the 2nd adhesives. As these 2nd adhesives, OPUTO dyne UV-3000 grades, such as ultraviolet-rays adhesives, are used.

[0019] In this condition, point end-face 28a of an optical fiber 28 is ground, and data smoothing of this point end-face 28a is performed. It is immersed after this polish activity into the solvent which can dissolve only the 2nd adhesives, without the optical fiber array 20 which fixed the auxiliary substrate 40 and the auxiliary presser-foot member 42 in one dissolving the 1st adhesives. The 1st adhesives are EPO tech 353ND, the 2nd adhesives are OPUTO dyne UV-3000, and, specifically, an acetone etc. is used as a solvent that only these 2nd adhesives should be dissolved effectively. Therefore, by being immersed into a solvent in the auxiliary substrate 40 and the auxiliary presser-foot member 42 at least, only the 2nd adhesives dissolve and this auxiliary substrate 40 and the auxiliary presser-foot member 42 are removed from the point of an optical fiber 28.

[0020] By this, while only predetermined die length projects outside from the end face of a substrate 22 and the presser-foot member 24, the optical fiber array 20 equipped with two or more optical fibers 28 with which polish processing was performed to the point end-face 28a will be obtained.

[0021] In this case, in this example, only the die length predetermined in the point of the optical fiber 28 with which polish processing was performed to point end-face 28a to the exterior from the end faces 22a and 24a of a substrate 22 and the presser-foot member 24 projects. For this reason, in case an optical fiber 28 is connected to other optical elements, such as waveguide, and a photo detector, a light emitting device, point end-face 28a of this optical fiber 28 can be checked easily, and the effectiveness of becoming possible to connect certainly said optical fiber 28 and other optical elements is acquired. [0022] And since the point of this optical fiber 28 projects outside in case for example, a semi-conductor light corpuscle child is arranged on the optical axis of an optical fiber 28, a substrate 22 and the presser-foot member 24 can be made to estrange from said semi-conductor light corpuscle child. It becomes possible to approach point end-face 28a of an optical fiber 28, and to arrange a semi-conductor light corpuscle child by this, where an arrangement tooth space is secured effectively. Furthermore, if the point and this optical element of the optical fiber 28 which projects outside from the end faces 22a and 24a of a substrate 22 and the presser-foot member 24 are held in a vacuum also in case an optical fiber 28 is connected to the optical element as which airtightness is required, the advantage that it can prevent certainly is in this vacuum about gas etc. occurring.

[0023] By the approach of assembling concerning this example, where the point of an optical fiber 28 is once fixed in one by the auxiliary substrate 40 and the auxiliary presser-foot member 42, polish processing is performed to point end-face 28a of this optical fiber 28 further again. For this reason, about point end-face 28a of each optical fiber array 28, while being able to grind to high degree of accuracy, there are smooth and an advantage that nonconformity, like the point of this optical fiber 28 breaks at the time of a polish activity can be avoided. If the auxiliary substrate 40 and the auxiliary presser-foot member 42 are fixed through the 2nd adhesives to end-face 22a of a substrate 22, and end-face 24a of the presser-foot member 24 in that case, it will become possible to prevent more certainly a crease of the optical fiber 28 at the time of polish etc.

[0024] Thereby, easy and the effectiveness that it can assemble to high degree of accuracy are acquired in the optical fiber array 20 of the request to which only the die length predetermined in the point of an optical fiber 28 projected outside.

[0025] In addition, in this example, while using EPO tech 353ND as the 1st adhesives, OPUTO dyne

UV-3000 were used as the 2nd adhesives, but it is not limited to this, and that what is necessary is to be able to dissolve only these 2nd adhesives effectively with a predetermined solvent, if this requirement is satisfied, it can be used, being able to choose various adhesives and solvents. Moreover, it is also possible to use the adhesives same as the 1st adhesives and the 2nd adhesives, to make the auxiliary substrate 40 and the auxiliary presser-foot member 42 immersed into a solvent after polish processing of point end-face 28a, to dissolve only these 2nd adhesives, and to remove the auxiliary substrate 40 and the auxiliary presser-foot member 42 from the point of an optical fiber 28.

[0026] Although the auxiliary substrate 40 and the auxiliary presser-foot member 42 were used as an auxiliary member, it is not limited to this, and if maintenance is certainly possible in the point of an optical fiber 28 at the time of polish, various the configuration, configuration, etc. can be chosen further again.

[0027]

[Effect of the Invention] Since only predetermined die length projects outside from the end face of the substrate with which the point of an optical fiber holds this optical fiber in line, and a presser-foot member according to the optical fiber array concerning this invention, in case other optical elements are connected to the point end face of each optical fiber, the point of this optical fiber can be checked easily and said connection is made certainly and promptly.

[0028] Furthermore, by the approach to assemble the optical fiber array concerning this invention, after the point which projects in the exterior of the optical fiber which fixed in one by the substrate and the presser-foot member fixes in one by the auxiliary substrate and the auxiliary presser-foot member, the point end face of this optical fiber is ground. For this reason, while being able to prevent certainly a crease of the point of the optical fiber at the time of a polish activity etc., it becomes possible about that point end face smooth and to grind to high degree of accuracy.

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the decomposition strabism explanatory view of the optical fiber array concerning the example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the explanatory view of an approach to assemble the optical fiber array concerning the example of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the strabism explanatory view of the optical fiber array concerning the conventional technique.

[Description of Notations]

20 -- Optical fiber array

22 -- Substrate

22a -- End face

24 -- Presser-foot member

24a -- End face

26 -- The 1 flat-surface section

28 -- Optical fiber

28a -- Point end face

30 -- V groove

34 -- Crevice

40 -- Auxiliary substrate

42 -- Auxiliary presser-foot member

44 -- V groove

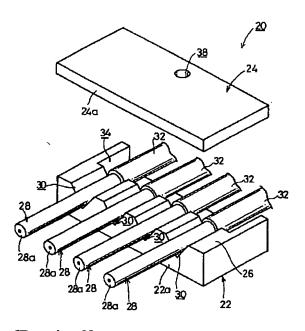
Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DRAWINGS

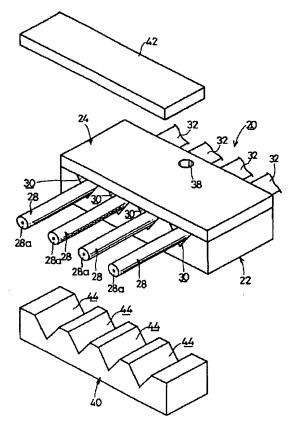
[Drawing 1]

FIG.1



[Drawing 2]

FIG. 2



[Drawing 3] FIG.3

